



WEEKLY NON-PARTISAN PAPER
FOR THE HOME, FARM, SCHOOL,
FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Communications on Agricultural
Topics, and Questions Relating to La-
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V. C. MOORE, Manager.

TUESDAY, . . . December 6, 1910

WEEKLY TONIC.

(Phillips Brooks.)

If men would only look at the life
of Jesus to see what Christianity is,
and not at the life of the poor repre-
sentatives of Jesus whom they see
around them, there would be so much
more clearness, they would be rid of
many difficulties and doubts. When
I look at the life of Jesus I see that
the purpose of consecration, of eman-
cipation, is service of his fellow-men.
I cannot think for a moment of Jesus
as doing that which so many religious
people think they are doing when they
serve Christ, when they give their
lives to him. I cannot think of Him
as simply saving His own soul, living
His own life, and completing His own
nature in the sight of God. It is a
life of service from beginning to end.
He gives himself to man because He
is absolutely the child of God, and
He sets up service, and nothing but
service, to be the ultimate purpose,
the one great desire, on which the
souls of His followers should be set,
as His own soul is set, upon it con-
tinually.

You say, "What can I do?"
You can furnish one Christian life.
You can furnish a life so faith-
ful to every duty, so ready for every
service, so determined not to commit
every sin, that the great Christian
Church shall be the stronger for your
living in it, and the problem of the
world be answered, and a certain great
peace come into this poor perplexed
phase of our humanity as it sees that
new revelation of what Christianity is.
Yes, Christ can give the world the
thing it needs in unknown ways and
methods that we have not yet begun
to suspect. . . . You must do
something. Only let Christ tell you—
let Christ tell you that there is nothing
than a man rests upon in the moment
that he thinks of, as he looks back
upon it when it has sunk into the past,
with any satisfaction, except some
service to his fellowman, some
strengthening and helping of a human
soul.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

Miss Mary Garden is greatly in-
censed because the authorities in Chi-
cago have given orders that she shall
give no more presentations of Salome
in that city. It must be very bad to
have shocked Chicago. A leading Chi-
cago paper, in a manifestly learned and
expert criticism of the play, says:

"To say that it is revolting, horrible,
nauseating in its intensity of perverse
passion is to give tribute to the genius
of the woman who plays it."

It is a healthy sign when Public
Opinion forces the worst of plays from
the stage, just as it gives plaudits to
worthy plays. There is enough evil in
the world without Mary Garden's na-
useating incarnation of the worst.

UNCLE WALT

The Poet Philosopher

They are swarming in the cities and
and the woods; you will find them in
all earthly neigh-
borhoods; swiping
THE JUST-AS-GOODS
thunder from their
neighbors, profiting
by others' labors—you have met them
in your walks, the Just-as-goods! Some
inventor with a peck or two of brains,
may produce a something new in aero-
planes; then the Just-as-goods will
shark it, rush an airship on the mar-
ket, and the good man gets his labor
for his pains. You may write a little
book that hits the spot, something
clever, with a brand new line of
thought; and the Just-as-goods will
grab it, and they'll imitate its habit,
and they'll glitter up the bookstores
with their rot. You may make a little
painting or cartoon; or invent a better
way to cook a prune; and the Just-as-
goods will travel on your trail,
a-scratching gravel, and they'll fill
your soul with sorrow pretty soon.
Even a poet who is old and tired and
fat finds the Just-as-goods forever
standing pat; and they imitate his
verses, and he might indulge in curses,
but there really wouldn't be much good
in that.

Back Mason

(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew
Adams.)

HOW FARMERS BUSTED A TRUST.

The trusts can be destroyed when-
ever the people are so determined to
destroy them that they will not elect
men to office who "stand in" with the
trusts, or whose only indignation at
trust methods is voiced in speeches
before elections. The farmers of this
country saved themselves from two
trusts, and they can save themselves
from the tobacco and implement and
steel trusts if they will be courageous
and refuse to be cajoled or silenced by
absurd threats of trusts "to leave the
State" if compelled to obey the laws.
In Human Life, for December, Fred.
W. Beckman tells how Western farm-
ers, under the lead of the editor of an
agricultural paper, busted a trust.
He writes:

"Mr. Wallace came into this larger
field of agricultural journalism at a
time when politics was red-hot. He
had no personal liking for the political
game, but he had learned that the
farmers' interests are so involved in
it that the farmer must get into it
occasionally; so he joined with the
forces that were seeking to curb mono-
poly.

"In the latter '70's and early '80's
the notorious barbed-wire trust was
levying heavy toll upon the farmers
of the West through its apparent own-
ership or control of all barbed-wire
patents that were worth while. There
was no particular encouragement to a
fight with the trust, but Iowa farmers
determined to undertake the struggle
anyway.

"Mr. Wallace assisted in organizing
10,000 and more of them into a trust-
busting alliance, which put up many
thousands of dollars for the war. A
young Des Moines lawyer, then at the
beginning of his career, now United
States Senator, Albert B. Cummins,
was engaged to conduct the fight.

"Though the trust claimed to own
every patent worth while, this young
lawyer found positive evidence that
an Iowa farmer had made a rude
barbed-wire fence to keep the hogs
out of his garden years before the
trust patents were allowed, and upon
that ground the trust was whipped."

When the Farmers' Alliance was a
power in the South, a war was begun
against the jute bagging trust, under
the leadership of Col. L. L. Polk, edi-
tor of The Progressive Farmer and
president of the National Alliance. The
farmers refused to use trust goods and
forced the trust to its knees.

The trusts that now rob the farmers
and others can be made to stop their
robbery if public officials will be as
courageous and determined as Mr.
Wallace was in the '70's and as Colonel
Polk was in the early '90's. Are they
waiting for private citizens to always
do the work for which they are taxed
to pay legislators, executives and judi-
cial officers?

NO PRODUCT IS WASTE.

What are we going to do for paper
when we have cut down the forests?
That question will be settled in a way
to make a market for two products
now going to waste in the South—corn
stalks and cotton stalks. In the West,

where wood is scarce and dear, corn
stalks are gathered and burned, but
they do not make a lasting fire. In
the South, the farmers have trouble to
burn both.

Experts now tell us that paper from
corn stalks is no longer a dream of
the scientist, but that at Portland,
Maine, in a large paper mill the ex-
periments show that good paper of the
highest book and writing grades has
been made from corn stalks. They
say they have solved the two other
great problems connected with these
paper experiments—namely, low cost
of production and the return to the
farm soil of the vital elements taken
up by the growing corn stalks. Paper
can be made out of almost any long
fibre plant but to make it of any value
in the business world or as a sub-
stitute for the rapidly disappearing
forest this plant must be cheap of
manufacture.

The corn stalk not only produces
paper, but a thick brown-like sub-
stance that makes food for cattle.

The country paper mill may shortly
take its place beside the country
creamery as a local and agricultural
industry. The new paper has passed
the experimental stages. There can be
no doubt as to its strength, quality or
durability. The only question remain-
ing is to put the industry upon a com-
mercial basis, where capital will be
willing to take it up. The Govern-
ment's experiments will continue for
some time, until the full value of the
new cattle food can be determined and
other factors as to the cost of pro-
duction of the corn stalk paper can
be worked out.

Good paper has been made out of
cotton stalks. It is just a question
of time when it will be made com-
mercially profitable out of both corn
and cotton stalks, rice straw, and
broom straw. When that day comes
truly the cotton seed and the cotton
stalk will bring the farmer as much
money as he gets for his lint cotton,
and a few years ago the cotton seed
were almost as valueless to the farmer
as the cotton stalk is today.

NO RACE SUICIDE.

The Massachusetts people are dis-
cussing race suicide. It is an impor-
tant question there, for it is rare to
find more than two children in a fam-
ily of the old New England stock, and
but for the immigration the popula-
tion would not increase much. In ad-
dition to race suicide, so many Massa-
chusetts women go into "gainful occu-
pations" that there are fewer mar-
riages than in a normal com-
munity where men are the bread-win-
ners and the women are the home-
keepers and home-makers.

In North Carolina there is little
talk of race suicide. The problem is
to feed all the little mouths God puts
in North Carolina homes. Some days
ago the Nash correspondent of this pa-
per told of Mr. Jacob Lamb, living
near Spring Hope, who is the father
of twenty-three children, and there
was recently held at his home a re-
union of his family embracing 158 peo-
ple. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edwards, in
the same neighborhood, are the pa-
rents of 17 children and there are 93
grandchildren and great grandchil-
dren. The Lams and Edwards are
related. In every neighborhood in
North Carolina such large families can
be found. The Louisville Times prints
the above facts about the big Nash
families and goes its sister county one
better, saying:

"Our neighboring county used to
have an enviable reputation for the
manufacture of good Apple Jack, but
when she offers the above as her rec-
ord in the 'chillun' business she shows
at once that she is in a minor league.
The record will do for amateurs but
when she runs up against professionals
or the big league she is simply not
in it. Franklin county begs to intro-
duce to her its distinguished colored
citizen, Calier King. He has been
married three times and is the proud
father of forty-six children. Time
would fail this scribe to enumerate
the grandchildren and great-grand-
children. Calier is what might be
called a strict interpreter of the Scrip-
tures and quite early in life began the
task of replenishing the earth and
stuck consistently to his job. He is
now about 75 years old.

"At the time of the recent visit
of Col. Roosevelt, shortly after he
had declared his allegiance to the
anti-race suicide theory, it was pro-
posed to rig Calier out in a long tailed
coat and a high hat and let him for-

mally welcome Col. Roosevelt to his
way of thinking and extend the right
hand of fellowship. Let our sister
county stick to its reputation in old
Nash or if she wants to get in the
game otherwise let her produce the
goods."

TOBACCO PRICES.

The trust is paying the tobacco
farmers more for tobacco this year
than last, but this will cause no farmer
with a thimbleful of sense to be satis-
fied with the pink-tea trust law. The
trust generally puts up the price when
they wish the farmers to make a big
crop the next year, when they are be-
ing prosecuted or when a Legislature
is to consider anti-trust bills. The
wise farmer wishes to be free from
trust control. He wishes a return to
competition. He is forever opposed
to any monopoly. He has learned, to
his sorrow, that the tobacco trust ab-
solutely fixes the price of his product,
and he is at their mercy. One year
the farmers are paid starvation prices,
and the crop falls off; then the next
year, to encourage the farmer to go
back to growing tobacco, the trust
puts up the price. At another time, to
lull legislators to sleep, the price is
put up. But all the time everybody
knows that the farmer is at the mercy
of the trust. Some short-sighted and
craven farmers say: "Well, we have
our heads in the lion's mouth, and we
had better be quiet." Brave and in-
dependent farmers say: "It is slavery
for us to be in the hands of an illegal
monopoly. We will fight our masters;
and, if we cannot be free ourselves,
we will fight to save our children from
permanent industrial slavery."

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN FARMERS.

Women are quickly learning that
the country offers better opportunities
for wholesome and sane living than
does the congested city, and as a con-
sequence a number of our Eastern
abandoned farms are being reclaimed
by women who are anxious to escape
the strain of professional or clerical
life, says a writer in "Success Maga-
zine." In an address to the students
of Wellesley College, Laura D. Gills,
of the Intercollegiate Alumnae As-
sociation, said: "Girls, take up farm-
ing," and judging from the popular
response to the "back to the farm"
cry, it would not be surprising if more
than one Wellesley graduate followed
Dr. Gills' advice.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware, of Norfolk,
Mass., was a school teacher and al-
ways had dreams of "a life in the
open." As a wedding present she re-
ceived a Jersey calf and that was the
beginning of the now famous Ware-
lands dairy. Mrs. Ware has gone a
step further, however. Last summer
she opened a school where students
from Harvard, Wellesley, Clark, Cor-
nell and the Carnegie Technical
Schools, attended for the purpose of
studying the milk question and its
relation to infant mortality. This
unique summer school is the only one
of its kind in the country. There
is a Mrs. Strong in Whittier, Cal., who
commenced with a few walnut trees
and who now is about the largest wal-
nut grower in the country. A great
portion of our olive supply comes
from Sacramento Valley and the head
of a large ranch there is Mrs. Freda
Ehmann, wife of an Eastern physician,
who, finding herself dependent on her
own resources, went in for olive grow-
ing. Some women have found it
profitable to specialize in cabbage;
others in onions; and there are still
others who wouldn't think life worth
while without their chickens and
ducks.

Miss Frances Duncan, writing on
the subject, says there is a good chance
for a woman horticulturist to go into
partnership with a landscape gardener
—one for artistic results and the other
to study materials.

The trend of population is to the
cities, and there was an increase in the
drinking of intoxicants last year. What
is the connection between these two
facts? "The nervous tension of city life
is greater than of country life, calling
more for stimulants, and affording
more convenient opportunities to get
them. Drinking and smoking, too, are
both social practices, and there is
more society in the cities than in the
country," says Harper's Weekly.

Belief in future life is the appetite
of reason.—Landor.